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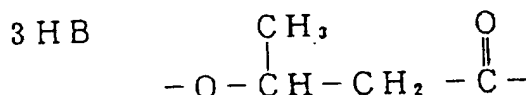
(54) Copolymer and method for production thereof.

(57) The present invention is directed to a copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, a three-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, and a four-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit. The use of a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* according to the present invention makes it possible to produce a wide variety of plastic materials ranging from rigid plastics to elastic plastics by selecting copolymer components and adjusting their composition.

EP 0 533 144 A2

The present invention relates to a novel copolymer polyester, a method for production thereof and a microorganism used therefor, more specifically to a plastic-like polymer which undergoes microbial degradation in natural environments such as soil, rivers and seas and a method for production thereof.

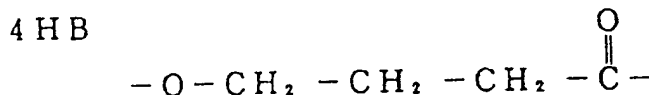
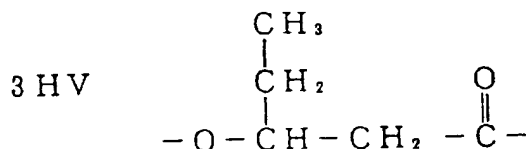
A large number of microorganisms have been found to accumulate polyesters, as energy storage compounds, in the cells thereof. A typical example thereof is poly-3-hydroxybutyrate [hereinafter simply referred to as P(3HB)], which is a homopolymer containing a monomer unit (3HB) represented by the following Formula.



P(3HB) is so-called a biodegradable plastic, which undergoes biological degradation in natural environments; however, when viewed as a polymer material, it is insufficient for practical use because it is highly crystalline, hard and brittle.

As a means for overcoming these drawbacks, it has been proposed to incorporate a monomer unit which is structurally different from 3HB to compose the polyester. The methods based on this concept can be roughly divided into two groups as follows.

(1) According to Japanese Patent Laid-Open Nos. 150393/1982, 69225/1983, 269989/1988, 48821/1989 and 156320/1989, copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HV), containing 3-hydroxyvalerate (simply referred to as 3HV) and 3HB, is obtained by culturing *Alcaligenes eutrophus*, a microorganism which essentially produces P(3HB), from a carboxylic acid having an odd number of carbon atoms, such as propionic acid or valeric acid, as a carbon source. Similarly, it is reported that copolymer P(3HB-CO-4HB), containing 4-hydroxybutyrate (simply referred to as 4HB) and 3HB, is obtained from 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone, as a carbon source.



(2) According to Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 226291/1988, it is reported that copolymer P(3HA), having 3-hydroxyalkanoate (simply referred to as 3HA) having 6 to 12 carbon atoms can be biosynthesized by *Pseudomonas oleovorans* ATCC29347, a hydrocarbon-utilizing bacterium, from alkane as a carbon source. Here, to provide a clear representation of the relationship between each monomer unit structure and carbon number in 3HA, this monomer unit is referred to as a C_x unit.

Also, "Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1988, pages 1977-1982" states that the carbon source alkanes should have at least 6 carbon atoms for *Pseudomonas oleovorans* to synthesize a polyester, and that any unit exceeding C₁₂ is not synthesized even if an alkane having a carbon number of 12 or more is added.

As stated above, two types of copolymer have been proposed. The copolymers described in (1) have a small number of methylene groups in the side chain thereof, and they are physically plastic-like polymers. The copolymers described in (2) have a large number of methylene groups in the side chain thereof, and they are physically gel-like polymers. However, with respect to the copolymers described in (1) above, the costs of cultivation are inevitably high because starting materials for 3HV, 4HB and other copolymer components must be separately added, in addition to the major carbon source as a starting material for 3HB. For this reason, search of strains which synthesize copolymers from cheap starting materials and establishment of conditions of their culture have been of concern.

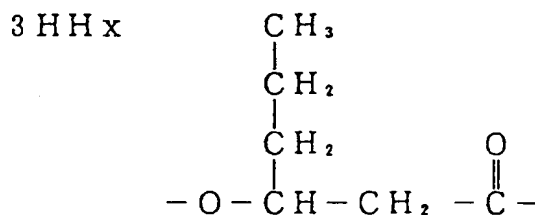
The present inventors have made investigations in search for microorganisms which utilize long-chain fatty acids and naturally occurring oils and fats and biologically synthesize and accumulate a polyester in the cells thereof, and found strains which accumulate plastic-like two- to four-component copolymers described in (1) above having a small number of methylene groups in the side chain thereof. The present inventors have made further investigations based on this finding, and thus developed the present invention.

An object of the present invention is to provide a novel copolymer which is a biodegradable plastic which undergoes enzymatic degradation by depolymerase, lipase and other enzymes in natural environment, the copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit.

Another object of the present invention is to provide *Aeromonas caviae* capable of synthesizing the copolymer.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for production of the copolymer using a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas*.

These objects have been achieved by the finding of two microbial strains, namely the FA-440 strain, which grows in the presence of oleic acid as the only carbon source and synthesizes polyester, and the OL-338 strain, which grows in the presence of triolein (olive oil) as the only carbon source and synthesizes polyester. Analyses for monomer units of the copolymers synthesized by fermentation using these strains revealed the presence of 3HB unit and 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit as shown below.



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These two strains were identified as *Aeromonas caviae* and *Aeromonas hydrophila* for FA-440 strain and OL-338 strain, respectively.

The present invention is based on these microorganisms.

Accordingly, the present invention essentially relates to:

- 5 (1) a copolymer containing 50 mol% to 98 mol% of a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and 50 mol% to 2 mol% of a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit;
- (2) a three-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, wherein the third component is, for example, a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit or a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit;
- 10 (3) a four-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, wherein the third and the fourth component are, for example, two units selected from a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit;
- (4) *Aeromonas caviae* capable of synthesizing the copolymer described in any one of (1) to (3) above;

and

- 15 (5) a method for production of the copolymer described in any one of (1) to (3) above using a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas*. More specifically, it relates to:

- 1) a method for production of a copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, wherein a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* is cultured with limitation of nutrients except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat;

- 2) a method for the production of a copolymer containing a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and/or a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, wherein a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* is cultured with limitation of nutrients except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms, 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone;

- 3) a method for the production of a three-component copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit and/or one unit selected from 1) a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, 2) a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and 3) a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which units correspond to the following respective carbon sources, wherein a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* is cultured with limitation of nutrients except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, and 1) 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, 2) a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms or 3) 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone; and

- 4) a method for production of a four-component copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit and/or two units selected from 1) a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, 2) a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and 3) a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which units correspond to the following respective carbon sources, wherein a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* is cultured with limitation of nutrients except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, and two carbon sources selected from the group consisting of 1) 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, 2) a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms or 3) 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone.

Figure 1 shows a gas chromatogram of the methyl ester of 3-hydroxy fatty acid;

Figure 2 shows a gas chromatogram of the monomers resulting from methanolysis of the polyester obtained in Example 1; and

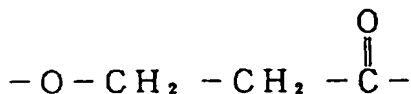
Figure 3 shows a ^{13}C -NMR (75 MHz) spectrum of the polyester obtained in Example 1.

The method for production of a copolymer according to the present invention, which uses a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas*, is a novel method which has not yet been conventionally reported, and although the mechanism of biosynthesis involved therein remains unknown, it has the following features, as described in Examples.

- (1) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a long-chain fatty acid having an even number of 12 to 22 carbon atoms which is a major constituent component of naturally occurring oils and fats, the copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HHx) containing C_4 and C_6 units can be obtained.

- (2) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, the copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HP) containing 60 to 2 mol% of 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) units can be obtained.

3 H P



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10 (3) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms, such as valeric acid which has a carbon number of 5, the copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HV) containing not less than 90 mol% of 3HV units can be obtained.

(4) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone, the copolymer P(3HB-CO-4HB) can be obtained.

15 (5) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source a mixture of a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms and a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, the three-component copolymer containing a 3HB unit, a 3HV unit and a 3HHx unit can be obtained.

(6) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source olive oil, valeric acid or 4-hydroxybutyric acid, the four-component copolymer containing a 3HB unit, a 4HB unit, a 3HV unit and a 3HHx unit can be obtained.

20 (7) When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using as a carbon source glucose, fructose, acetic acid or butyric acid, a homopolymer of P(3HB) can be obtained. The amount of polymer is large when butyric acid is used, and the amount is small when glucose, fructose or acetic acid is used.

25 (8) When caproic acid or β -hydroxycaproic acid is used as a carbon source, the C_6 unit content can be increased.

The microorganism of the present invention is not subject to limitation, as long as it is identified as the microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* capable of synthesizing the copolymer as described above. Examples thereof include *Aeromonas caviae* and *Aeromonas hydrophila*. The bacteriological characteristics of *Aeromonas caviae*, as of the FA-440 strain, are shown in Table 1. The FA-440 strain and the OL-338 strain, found as examples of the microorganisms of the present invention, were isolated from soil at Takasago-cho Miyamae-machi, Takasago-shi, Hyogo-ken, Japan, and particularly the FA-440 strain has been deposited under the accession number of FERM BP 3432.

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Table 1
Bacteriological Characteristics of
Aeromonas caviae FA-440

Test Items	Test Results
Morphology	Bacillus Rods
Gram Stain	-
Spore	-
Motility	+
Flagella Number	>1
Oxidase	+
Catalase	+
OF	F
Requirement for Na ⁺	-
Lipase	+
Resistant of 0/129	Resistant +
10 ppm	Resistant +
150 ppm	-
Brown Water-Soluble Pigment	+
Growth in Nutrient Broth at 37°C	+
Indole Production	+
in 1% Peptone Water	+
Esculin Hydrolysis	-
Acetoin from Glucose	-
(Voges-Proskauer)	-
Gas from Glucose	+
H ₂ S from Cysteine	+
NO ₃ ⁻ Reduced to NO ₂ ⁻	+
Production of Acid	+
Salicin	+
Sucrose	+
Glucose	+
Mannitol	+
Utilization of:	+
L-Arabinose	+
Arginine	+
Histidine	+
Mannitol	+
GC Content of Intracellular DNA (mol%)	62

Such microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* according to the present invention differ from *A. caligenes eutrophus*, a known typical P(3HB) producer bacterium, in some points of the mechanism of polyester biosynthesis.

1) The most significant difference concerns with polymerase specificity to β -hydroxyhexanoyl CoA; the strains of the genus *Aeromonas* possess a polymerase which acts on the β -hydroxyhexanoyl CoA

produced in the course of the β -oxidation of fatty acids, while *Alcaligenes eutrophus* does not have it.

2) Another major difference concerns with propionic acid metabolism. When fed with propionic acid as a carbon source, *Alcaligenes eutrophus* synthesizes a copolymer of 3HB and 3HV (Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 69224/1983), while the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* produce 3HP in place of 3HV. This demonstrates that the β -ketothiolase of the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* is incapable of dimerizing propionyl CoA and acetyl CoA. This is supported by the fact that when fed with valeric acid, they biologically synthesize not less than 90 mol% of P(3HV).

3) The dimerization of two acetyl CoA units itself is not the major action of the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas*, and the polyester synthesis from β -hydroxyacylCoA, an intermediate metabolite involved in the β -oxidation pathway, is dominant.

The present invention offers a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* having the above nature, a copolymer synthesized by fermentation using the microorganism and a method for production thereof, specifically a technical means for preparing a two- to four-component plastic-like polyester copolymer containing C_3 through C_6 monomer units using a naturally abundant oil, fat or long-chain fatty acid as the major starting material.

Specifically, copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HHx) having a C_4 (3HB) : C_6 (3HHx) ratio of 70:30 to 90:10 can be obtained simply by aerobically culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* with limitation of nutrients other than carbon sources, usually nitrogen, using as a carbon source a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally abundant oil or fat (vegetable oil or fish oil). For the purpose of increasing the C_6 unit content, caproic acid or β -hydroxy-caproic acid is also added, and for the purpose of increasing the C_4 unit content, butyric acid or β -hydroxybutyric acid is also added.

Thus, the composition can be controlled in the C_4 (3HB) : C_6 (3HHx) range from 50:50 to 98:2. Because the polymerase of the FA-440 and OL-338 strains is more compatible with β -hydroxybutyryl CoA than with β -hydroxyhexyl CoA, they are incapable of producing a copolymer rich in C_6 units.

The naturally occurring oils and fats used herein may be corn oil, soybean oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, olive oil, coconut oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, fish oil, whale oil, lard and/or beef tallow.

Also, P(3HB-CO-3HP) containing 40 to 60 mol% of C_3 (3HP) units can be obtained by culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* using 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid as a carbon source. In this case as well, the C_4 unit content can be increased by also adding butyric acid or β -hydroxybutyric acid as a starting material for 3HB in the same manner as above. Thus, the content can be controlled in the C_4 : C_3 range from 40:60 to 98:2.

When polyester is synthesized by fermentation using a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms, such as valeric acid, which has 5 carbon atoms, P(3HB-CO-3HV) containing not less than 90 mol% of 3HV units can be obtained.

When 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone is used as a carbon source, P(3HB-CO-4HB) can be synthesized. This is the same as with *Alcaligenes eutrophus*, but the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* tend to produce higher 3HB contents than those produced by *Alcaligenes eutrophus*, provided that they are cultured under the same conditions. When a mixture of a long-chain fatty acid and 4-hydroxybutyric acid is used as a carbon source, P(3HB-CO-3HHx-CO-4HB) can be synthesized.

On the basis of the intrinsic properties when the carbon source is a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, the organism produces a copolymer containing two units of C_4 and C_6 , and when the carbon source is valeric acid (a C_5 fatty acid), the microorganism produces a polyester containing C_5 alone, as described above. A three-component copolymer P(3HB-CO-3HV-CO-3HHx), wherein the ratio of the (C_4 + C_6) units and the C_5 unit can be freely adjusted, can be synthesized by feeding the microorganism with a carbon source mixture of a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms and valeric acid (or a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms). Also a three-component polyester P(3HB-CO-3HP-CO-3HHx), which is capable of freely adjusting the ratio of the (C_4 + C_6) units and the C_3 unit, can be synthesized by feeding the microorganism with propionic acid (a C_3 fatty acid) in place of valeric acid.

As in the case of the above-mentioned three-component copolymer, by feeding a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* with a carbon source mixture comprising a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, and any two kinds selected from 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms, and 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone, a four-component copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit and any two kinds selected from a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which units correspond to the above-mentioned additional carbon sources, respectively.

As stated above, in the present invention, various copolymers containing C₃ through C₆ units can be synthesized by fermentation on the basis of the intrinsic properties of the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas*.

An already reported strain which biologically synthesizes copolymers of C₄ through C₆ units is *Rhodospirillum rubrum* (Int. J. Biol. Macromol., 1989, 11, 49). Accordingly, Fuller et al. reported results of fermentation synthesis of polyesters using carboxylic acids having 2 to 10 carbon atoms as carbon sources, wherein the polyesters are copolymers containing C₄, C₅ and C₆ units, rather than the two-component copolymers containing basically the C₄ and C₆ units produced by microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas*. Therefore, *Rhodospirillum rubrum* has no capability of freely adjusting the ratio of the (C₄ + C₆) component and the C₅ component.

Also, *Rhodospirillum rubrum* appears to possess a mechanism of biosynthesis totally different from that of the genus *Aeromonas*. For example, the C₅ unit is produced from acetic acid or butyric acid and the 100% pure C₅ unit is produced from propionic acid. The mechanism of biosynthesis in *Rhodospirillum rubrum* appears to involve no β -oxidation pathway as in the genus *Aeromonas*, since it synthesizes polyester under lighting and anaerobic conditions as a phototropic bacterium and since it grows and synthesizes polyester mainly in the presence of a carboxylic acid having not more than 7 carbon atoms.

In sum, the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* synthesize two components of C₄ and C₆ units, through β -oxidation of long-chain fatty acids, while the polyesters synthesized by *Rhodospirillum rubrum* lack regularity. Also, the problem in synthesizing a polyester using *Rhodospirillum rubrum* is the extremely low growth rate due to culturing under lighting and anaerobic conditions, as described in the paper of Fuller et al. Accordingly, a lack of practical applicability has been pointed out, wherein polyester synthesis rate is so low that as long as 10 days are required to obtain about 0.5 g of dry cells per liter.

On the other hand, the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas* exhibit excellent productivity. For example, only two days are necessary to obtain 20 g of dry cells per liter, since they grow and synthesize polyesters under aerobic conditions.

Although the polyester synthesized by fermentation using the microorganism of the present invention can easily be obtained by culturing the microorganism under nitrogen source limitation as known generally, the desired polyester can also be synthesized even under limitation of essential nutrients other than carbon sources, such as phosphorus, minerals and vitamins. In this case, fermentation synthesis of the polyester is usually carried out in two stages, since the growth of bacterial cells can be suppressed.

The first stage is aimed at the growth of the bacterial cells, wherein the microorganism is cultured under nutrient-rich conditions. In this case, not only fatty acids but also any carbon sources can be used optionally, as long as they can be utilized, since the bacterial cells show almost no polyester synthesis.

In the second stage, the bacterial cells grown in the first stage are washed and recovered, after which they are cultured from a newly added carbon source to synthesize the polyester. Therefore, the culturing conditions in this second stage are important. The carbon source added in the second stage is a starting material for the polyester synthesis; it is not too much to say that the structure of this carbon source determines the structure of the polyester.

Thus, the carbon source used in the present invention means the carbon source added in this second stage. As described above, by preparing various kinds of carbon sources, various kinds of copolymer containing C₃ to C₆ units can be synthesized by fermentation by using the microorganisms of the genus *Aeromonas*. At the same time, the nitrogen source is also limited. In this stage, the C/N ratio is preferably not less than 7; and polyester induction is possible even when the nitrogen source is not added. If the C/N ratio is less than 7, the carbon source is consumed for energy metabolism for the growth of the bacterial cells and for synthesis of bacterial cell components, which reduces the amount of carbon source used for the polyester synthesis and thus considerably lowers polyester yield.

Culturing conditions for the second stage are normally a pH value of 6 to 8, a temperature of 25 to 35°C, an air flow rate of 0.5 to 2 vvm and a cultivation time of 24 to 48 hours.

Recovery of the copolymer accumulated in the bacterial cells can be achieved by conventional methods. For example, after completion of the cultivation, the bacterial cells are washed with distilled water, methanol, etc., and dry cells obtained by drying under a reduced pressure are extracted with chloroform, etc. and then subjected to centrifugation, filtration and other procedures to remove the cells, after which methanol is added to the extract to precipitate and recover the copolymer.

Although the polyesters synthesized by fermentation using microorganisms are biodegradable plastics which decompose in the natural environment, their structures have been limited, since they are synthesized by the action of highly specific enzymes. This is based on the genetic characteristics of the microorganisms and is attributable to 1) the limited availability of the carbon sources which can be utilized by the microorganisms, and 2) the limitation on the paths for the carbon source metabolism and the polyester

synthesis.

In the present invention, it is possible to synthesize C_3 through C_6 units by utilization of long-chain fatty acids, and the C_6 unit 3HHx is highly plastic because it has one more methylene group than in 3HV, so that it is capable of providing flexibility. Also, the C_3 unit 3HP is capable of providing elasticity while keeping strength.

Accordingly, the use of a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* according to the present invention makes it possible to produce a wide variety of plastic materials ranging from rigid plastics to elastic plastics by selecting copolymer components and adjusting their composition. Particularly, since 3HHx (C_6 unit), which is an important copolymer component, can be synthesized from naturally occurring oils and fats, which are cheap starting materials, the present invention is very advantageous economically.

EXAMPLES

The present invention is hereinafter described in more detail by means of the following examples, which are not to be construed as limitative.

Example 1

Aeromonas caviae FA-440 (deposited under accession number of FERM BP 3432) was subjected to shaking culture at 30°C for 48 hours using the following medium. Specifically, the medium was prepared by adding water to the following medium composition to make a total quantity of 1 liter (pH 7.0).

Meat Extract	5 g
Peptone	5 g
Yeast Extract	2 g
KH_2PO_4	0.5 g
K_2HPO_4	1.5 g
$MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$	0.1 g

After completion of cultivation, the culture broth was centrifuged and bacterial cells were recovered, the entire quantities were transferred into a medium, followed by shaking culture at 30°C for 24 hours. Specifically, the medium was prepared by adding water to the following medium composition to make a total quantity of 1 liter (pH 7.0).

Oleic Acid	25.4 g
KH_2PO_4	1.5 g
K_2HPO_4	1.5 g
$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$	0.25 g
Tween 85	0.5 g

After completion of cultivation, bacterial cells were washed with distilled water and methanol and then dried under reduced pressure to yield dry cells, which were extracted with chloroform at 50°C for 2 hours. After cell removal, a 10-fold amount of methanol was added to the chloroform extract to precipitate and recover polyester.

The resulting polyester was subjected to methanolysis at 100°C for 140 minutes under acidic conditions with sulfuric acid to convert the monomer into methyl ester, followed by capillary gas chromatographic analysis at increased temperature (Figure 2).

The capillary gas chromatography was carried out using HP5890II (produced by Hewlett Packard). The column used therefor is a fused silica capillary column DB-5 produced by J & W, whose inner diameter is 0.25 mm, liquid layer thickness is 0.25 μ m, and length is 30 m. The temperature was kept at 60°C for 3 minutes at start, increased at a rate of 8°C/min to reach the final temperature of 240°C, and then kept at 240°C for 3 minutes.

Figure 1 is a gas chromatogram of the methyl ester of 3-hydroxy fatty acid.

In Figure 1, No. 1 through No. 6 denote the following:

No. 1: 3-Hydroxypropionate;

No. 2: 3-Hydroxybutyrate;

No. 3: 3-Hydroxyvalerate;
 No. 4: 3-Hydroxyhexanoate;
 No. 5: 3-Hydroxyoctanoate; and
 No. 6: 3-Hydroxydecanoate.

In Figure 2, No. 1 is a peak for 3-hydroxybutyrate; No. 2 is a peak for 3-hydroxyhexanoate; and * is a peak for crotonic acid derived from 3-hydroxybutyrate by-produced upon hydrolysis of the polyester. As is evident from the comparison of Figures 1 and 2, the polyester obtained in Example 1 is a copolymer containing two monomer units of a 3HB (3-hydroxybutyrate) unit and a 3HHx (3-hydroxyhexanoate) unit.

The results are shown in Table 2.

The resulting polyester was also subjected to a ^{13}C -NMR analysis. Its spectrum is exhibited in Figure 3, showing that the polyester thus obtained is a copolymer containing two monomer units of 3HB and 3HHx.

Table 2

Fermentation Synthesis of Polyester by <i>Aeromonas caviae</i> Using Oleic Acid as Carbon Source					
Monomer Unit	Oleic Acid (Carbon Source) Concentration (g/liter)				
	1.5	2.8	8.5	17.2	25.2
C ₃	0	0	0	0	0
C ₄	73	77	81	84	85
C ₅	0	0	0	0	0
C ₆	27	23	19	16	15
C ₇	0	0	0	0	0
C ₈	0	0	0	0	0

When oleic acid was used as the only carbon source, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB(C₄) : 3HHx(C₆) ratio of 85:15.

Example 2

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the oleic acid concentration was changed to 1.5, 2.8, 8.5 or 17.2 g/liter. The results are also shown together in Table 2. A two-component copolymer containing C₄ and C₆ units could be obtained even when the oleic acid concentration was lowered. However, change in composition took place. Specifically, the C₆ unit content increased, while the oleic acid concentration decreased.

Example 3

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 2 except that *Aeromonas hydrophila* OL-338 strain was used and olive oil as a carbon source was used at a concentration of 2.8, 8.5, 17.2 or 25.4 g/liter. Two-component copolymers containing C₄ and C₆ units were obtained. Unlike Example 2, the content ratio remained almost constant, independent of olive oil concentration.

3HB(C₄) : 3HHx(C₆) = 90:10 to 92:8

Example 4

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that β -hydroxycaproic acid was used as a carbon source. As a result, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB : 3HHx ratio of 51:49.

Example 5

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that propionic acid was used as a carbon source. As a result, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB : 3HP ratio of 45:55.

Example 6

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that valeric acid was used as a carbon source. As a result, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB : 3HV ratio of 2:98, meaning that the copolymer is essentially a P(3HV) homopolymer.

Example 7

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 4-hydroxybutyric acid was used as a carbon source. As a result, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB : 4HB ratio of 75:25.

Example 8

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that a corn oil, which is a naturally occurring oil or fat, was used as a carbon source. As a result, the obtained two-component copolymer had a 3HB : 3HHx ratio of 85:15.

Example 9

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 8 g of oleic acid and 2 g of valeric acid were used as carbon sources. As a result, the obtained three-component copolymer had a 3HB(C₄) : 3HV(C₅) : 3HHx(C₆) ratio of 44:48:8.

Example 10

The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 4.1 g of olive oil and 1.7 g of valeric acid were used as carbon sources. As a result, the obtained three-component copolymer had a 3HB(C₄) : 3HV(C₅) : 3HHx(C₆) ratio of 80.2:11.2:8.6.

Example 11

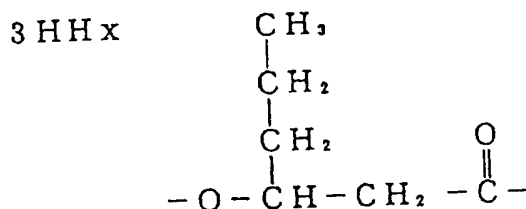
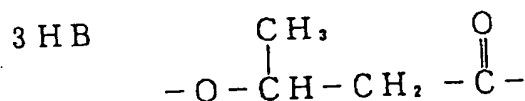
The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 3.1 g of olive oil and 0.69 g of 4-hydroxybutyric acid were used as carbon sources. As a result, the obtained three-component copolymer had a 3HB : 4HB : 3HHx ratio of 84.4:7.7:7.9.

Example 12

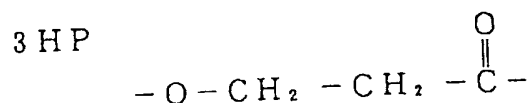
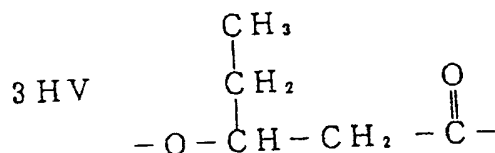
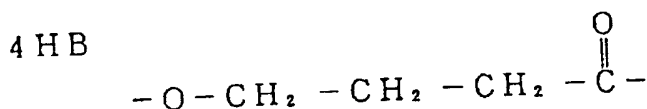
The experiment was conducted in the same manner as in Example 3 except that 0.31 g of olive oil, 0.17 g of valeric acid and 0.69 g of 4-hydroxybutyric acid were used as carbon sources. As a result, the obtained four-component copolymer had a 3HB : 4HB : 3HV : 3HHx ratio of 79.7:8.1:5.4:6.8.

Claims

1. A copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit.



2. A three-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit.
3. A four-component copolymer containing at least a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit.
4. The copolymer according to claim 1, wherein said copolymer contains 50 mol% to 98 mol% of 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) units and 50 mol% to 2 mol% of 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) units.
5. The copolymer according to claim 2, wherein said copolymer contains as a third component one unit selected from a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and/or a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit.



6. The copolymer according to claim 3, wherein said copolymer contains as third and fourth components two units selected from a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and /or a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit.
- 5 7. *Aeromonas caviae* capable of synthesizing a copolymer according to any of claims 1 to 6.
8. The FA-440 strain of *Aeromonas caviae* (FERM BP 3432).
9. A method for production of a copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit and a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit, which comprises:
10 culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* in a culture medium with limitation of nutrients except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat; and
recovering the copolymer from the cell cultured.
- 15 10. A method for production of a copolymer containing at least one unit selected from the group consisting of a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which comprises:
culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* in a culture medium with limitation of nutrients
20 except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms, 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone; and
recovering the copolymer from the cell cultured.
11. A method for production of a three-component copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit, a
25 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit and one unit selected from
1) a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, 2) a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and/or 3) a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which units correspond to the following respective carbon sources, which comprises:
culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* in a culture medium with limitation of nutrients
30 except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, and one kind selected from
1) 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, 2) a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms and/or 3) 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone; and
35 recovering the copolymer from the cell cultured.
12. A method for production of a four-component copolymer containing a 3-hydroxybutyrate (3HB) unit, a 3-hydroxyhexanoate (3HHx) unit and two units selected from
40 1) a 3-hydroxypropionate (3HP) unit, 2) a 3-hydroxyvalerate (3HV) unit and/or 3) a 4-hydroxybutyrate (4HB) unit, which units correspond to the following respective carbon sources, which comprises:
culturing a microorganism of the genus *Aeromonas* in culture medium with limitation of nutrients
except for carbon sources, using as carbon sources a fatty acid having an even number of not less than 6 carbon atoms, a lower alcohol ester thereof or a naturally occurring oil or fat, and two kinds
45 selected from
1) 5-chlorovaleric acid or propionic acid, 2) a fatty acid having an odd number of not less than 5 carbon atoms and/or 3) 4-hydroxybutyric acid or γ -butyrolactone; and
recovering the copolymer from the cell cultured.
- 50 13. The method according to claim 9, 11 or 12 wherein said naturally occurring oil or fat is corn oil, soybean oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, olive oil, coconut oil, palm oil, rapeseed oil, fish oil, whale oil, lard and/or beef tallow.

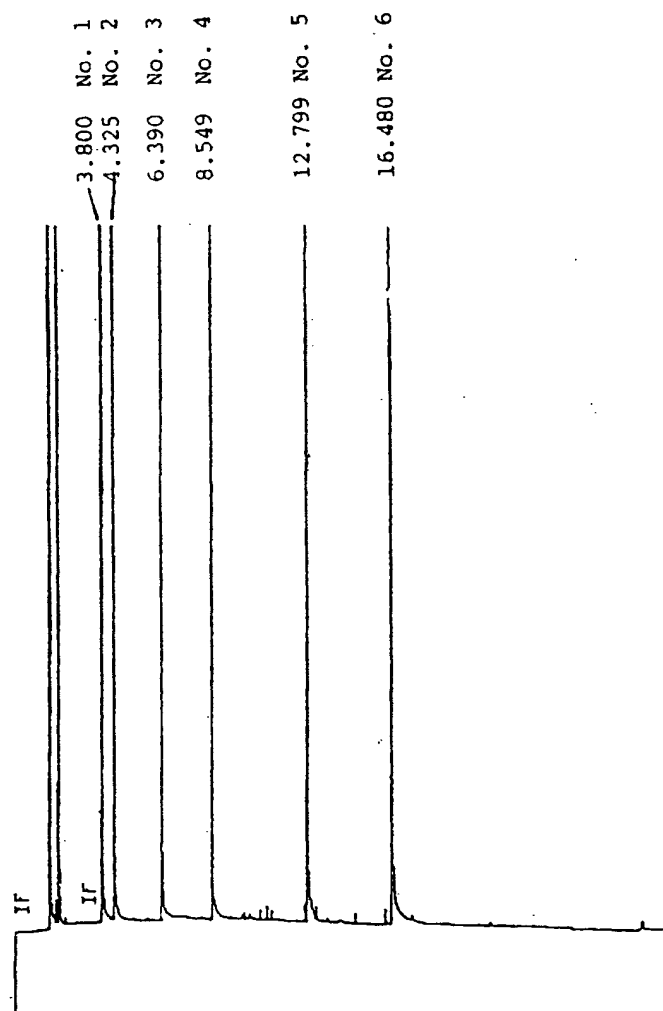


FIG. 1

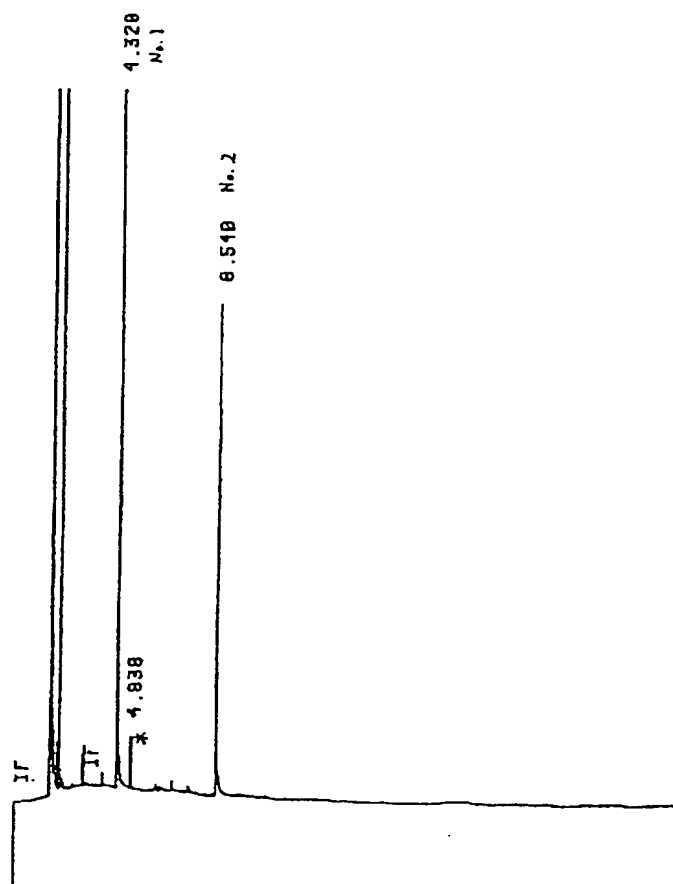


FIG. 2

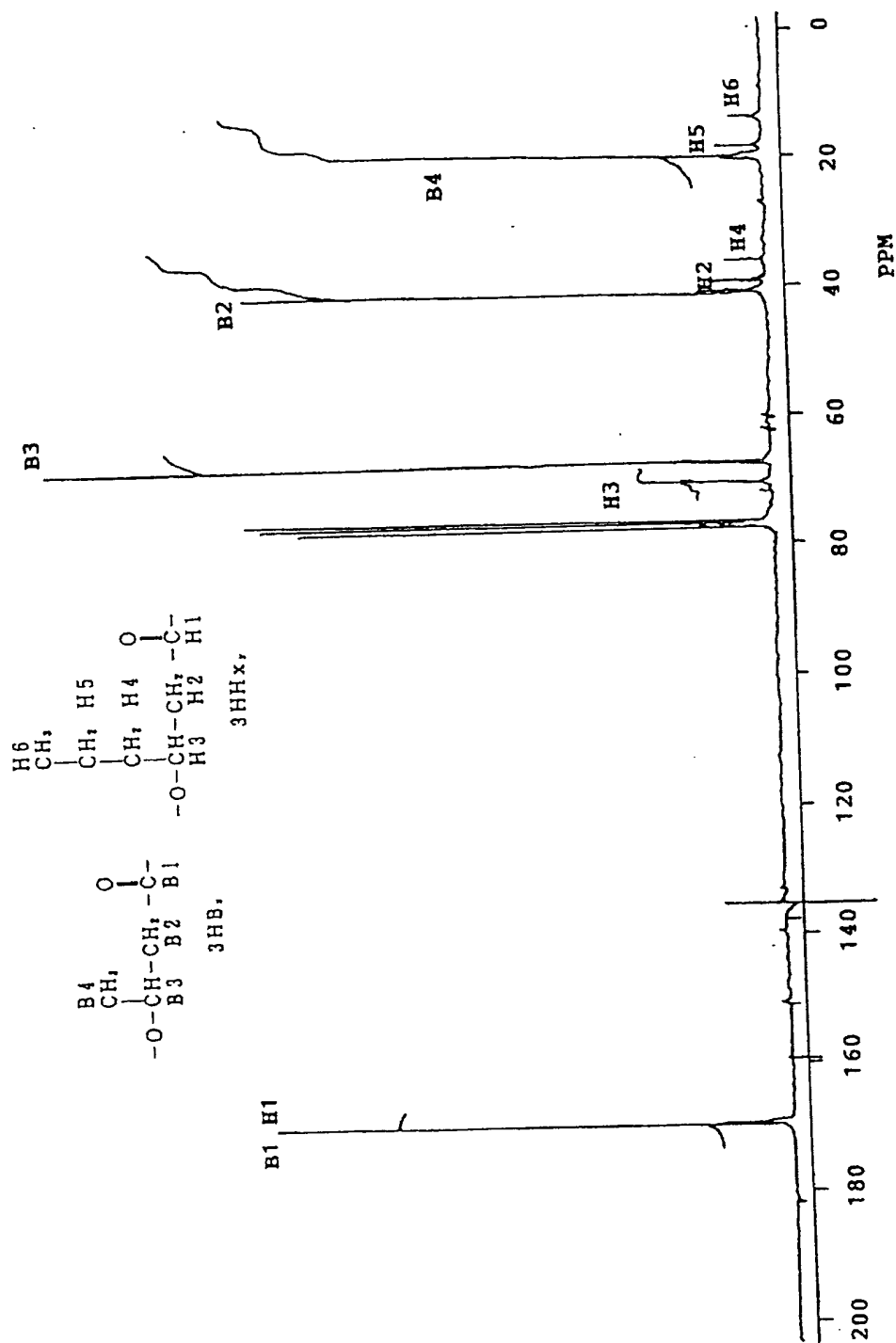


FIG. 3

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